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# FREMONT

NATIONAL FOREST

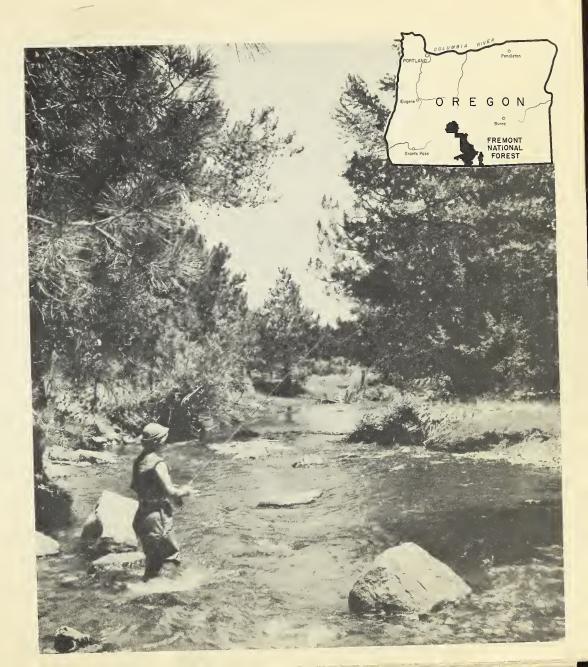
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Pacific Northwest
Region.



2 U.S. Forest Service

U. S. Department of Agriculture





Each season, thousands of sheep frare on national-forest land. Under multiple-use management it is often possible to produce both forage and timber on the same area, as well as other forest sessureses.



Forest Service

U. S. Department of Agriculture 1954

FREMONT

NATIONAL FOREST

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The second beauty of an old-growth pondecose pine focest will be long cemambased by many a forest vicitor.



Many stockmen grave their eattle under permit on wectern national-forest canges. The green foliage helps to carry fivestock helds through the en mmer and to produce grass-fat stock for fall markets.



J. C. Fremont. (Photo Ironi daguerreolype by Brady.)

THE FREMONT NATIONAL FOREST WAS named for Copt. John C. Fremont, who in the early winter of 1843 led one of the first exploration purities through southern Oregon. He and his intropid men, including Kil Carson, the guide and frontieramon, traveled south from the Columbia River. They mails their way through Deschulee Valley, thence through mountain snows and rimrocke until they reached a snow-locked ridge overlooking a sun-ballied lake bordered with green grass. Fremont named these strikingly dissimilier geographic features Winter Ridge and Summer Lake, The party descended to the lake near the present location of the Snamer Lake post office and from there continued southward

along a route that is now the Fremoul Highway. On December 20 the men reached and camped on the cast shore of Lake Aberl, which is named for Fremont's commanding offices. They then proceeded contward into Warner Volley and then southward into California. Another page in the history of Oregon had been The Firmont, comprised of 1,772,000 neies, is one of 150 national forests in the United States and Alaska which cere

eteoled by Congress to provide for management and protection of natural resources. Major resources of the national forests air water, limber, forage for livestock and hig game, recreation, and wildlife. In necordance with the principle of multiple rise, national forests are managed for coordinated development and use of all thr resources and values of the land. Generally, a combination of several uses is possible on the same area. Conflicts between ness are resolved in the injecest of the greatest good for the greatest number of people to the long run. The Fremont, one of 18 national folests in the Pacific Northwest

Region of the Forest Service, is made up of 2 separate areas of the cotreme east part of the Cascade Mountains. One arra includes the Warner Mountains from Abert Rim to the California line



A sawmill at Lakeview led by timber from the Fremont. Logging and processing of national-forest tember contributes directly to local payrolls.



For the pact ceretal years the Fremont has carried on an intensive program to improve gessing conditions by releading workout rangelands. This area was plowed and seeded to crested and intermediate wheatgracess 2 years ago

Klamath Falls, bounded by the California-Oregon line on the south and the Deschutes National Forcit on the north. Approximately two-thirds of the forest lies in Lake County and the remainder in Klaisath County

### Water a Major Resource

The importance of an adequate impply of pure, rediment free water to becoming more and more apparent as the population increases. The monntaine of our western national forests air the main source of water for industrial centers and farming rout nunties at well as for recreational purposes and the production

Fremont streams luminth water, directly or inductily funder ground water), to reven communities and hundreds of farin families. Lakeview is the only city in the area and the exact number of faim familice served is unknown. However, watri it in impated to impate 300,000 seres of faimland and there are many opportunities for increasing the productivity of other land near the lorest by the rise of water. Water and soil are the basic resources that enable the people living in the vicinity of the Fe mont to maintain a prosperons and pleasant livelihood. For this reason every effort is made to mainage timber, wildlife, grasing, and recreation in such a way as to protect the soil and conserve

the water, which are so essential to limital welfare.

Where the mountaine are adequately covered with trees, gross, or other vegrtation, rain and melling cliow soak through the or other vegreation, rain and menting clow took through the protective himms layer and soil mantle and air released through inderground channels as springs and elecanic. This means of water absorption maintains relatively strady flows throughout the year and especially during the period of greatest need the crosion by breaking the fall of raindrope and maintains it porous soil that is receptive to water. The coot systems help lead the

When the plant cover is dristroyed by fire, insects, disease, or misase of the land, crosion arts in and sediment-ladra water runs off along the surface of the ground, contributing often to heavy, long-listing flood damage. For this reason, maintenance of a good cover of vegetation is of prime importance and is given first consideration in every activity on the forest

## Timber a Forest Crop

Timber is a valuable crop of the Fremont Forest. Mills in Lakeview, Klamath Folls, Bly, Paisley, Silver Lake, Gilchrist, and Bend prichase it from the Government through a system of competitive bidding. The successful bidder contracts to cut the teces and remove the logs in ancle a way as to do the least possible damage to the land and to insure that a new crop of tires will

Under the bair principle of enstained yield, this forest to managed for continuous renewal of timber crops to explace those liarvested. Accordingly, not more than 90 million board-feel of timber, which is the estimated annual growth, are cut each year

on the Freniont Forest. The same principle applies to wildlife, lorage for livestock, and other renewable resources.

Before a sale is made, loresters muck each tree that is to be cut Thrse trained men mark only mature and defective trees, lenving the more thrifty ours for continued growth and for reseeding to theore intuic herverts. After the enting is done, skidroads and landings are seeded with grain to help hold the soil in place and

Ninety percent of the total timber stand on the Fremont Forest is ponderosa pine. The remainder concents of white fir, lodgepole pine, inceine cedar, sngar pine, and jumper. Of the inoney collected from the cale of timber, forage, and special use permits,



fires by crushing lighted tobacco dead out and by com-pletely ectinguishing cumpfices. Always temember that your forest ic worth protecting.



This log, cut into cammill lengths, has been macked and measured by a forest officer. National forest timbec ic sold under contract to the highest bidder among private lumber companies.



Boys of a church group enjoying an outing of Campbell Lake Rescentional use of the national focests has been lucteasing ateadily.

# 15 percent is teturned to the Stare for distribution to the countles in which the forest is located. This fund is used by the complex

# Forage for Livestock and Big Game

Meadows, porklike areas, and open Itmber stands of the Fremont Forest produce rhoice grass and browse forage important for grazing domestic livestock and big game. The Fremont Forest lies in the heart of one of the largest stock-producing used in Oregon. Its forest ranges are graced during the summer by eattle and sheep when hay is being taised on rich bottom lands. Each season, about 12,000 callle and 40,000 sheep graze under permit within the forest boundaries

The forest is the immine home for a large number of mule deer including the famous interestate herd, whileh winters just south of the Oregon line in California, largely on the Modoe National Forest. These unimals migrate with seasons and each year follow much the same pattern of travel.

Careful miningement of grazing animals is required to insure maximum production of lorage and to prevent accelerated soll erosion. Studies are made to determine the proper number of livestock that should graze the range and to sel proper dales for

their entry and removal. Water developments, felices, and trails are built to olitain proper distribution. Since 1946 an intensive program has been carried on to improve grazing enjactics by resecting large areas of wornout rangelands on the Fremont. These once productive rangelands were reduced nyear epait to unjustified suggestrust through continued liency use. Under the present program, these mens are being plowed and reded to polatable grasses such ac intermediate wheatgrase. created wheatgrass, timothy, and others. The results linve been gratilying because the undestrable plants are replaced by nutritious forage, and the coil has been stabilized.

Each year, an estimated 20,000 persone visit the Fremont National Forest for healthful, relacing, ontdoor recreation. Hunting, fishing, pichleking, litking, skiing, and camping ore some of the wholesome netivities enjoyed by these visitors

Hunters come from all paris of the West to enjoy the deer hunting in this area. Numerons shallow lakes, which offer resting grounds for ducks and geece, also provide good linning conditions for such waterfowl. In addition, the many lorest streams furnish excellent tront fishing. State fish and game laws apply on national locest lands.

Developed campgrounds are mointained for public convenience at the more lieuvily used recreation areas. However, many people prefer making their own campts in secteded areas. This type of camping is allowed, but first find out whether camplire permits are required and obtain one if needed.

There are many interesting geological formations in and nearby the forest. Remnants of the ice age can be found close beside geologically recent lava flows. An outstanding feature is Abert Rim, along the east side of Loke Abert. This is the largest and most definite exposed geologic lault in North America. It rises nearly 2,500 feet above the lakeshore with a 640-foot vertical cliff of layer upon layer of lava at the top.

There is evidence that this area was inhothted ages before Fremont's thine by an unknown people. While Indian arrowheads, knives, bowls, and tools are discovered more rendity along the antend lakelatorist, tells of an earlier age are also found. It is believed by some eminent preheologists that these unknown people were among the earliest on the American Continent. This is borne out by statements of Indians that the older relies were left by "some other people,"



Water is a basic forest recourse. Careful management of watersheds is necessary if there is to be a continuing and regulated supply of scater for homes and loc cirilgating unloable field crops.



The opportunity for rest unit play is one of the most valuable contributions of national forests. Camping and fishing are only two at many activities possible.



One of the many mule dear found on the Fermont. They, along with other wildlife, depend on the forest for a home. This is one case reason for being caraful with fire.

# Gearhart Mountain Wild Area

One of the more interesting tracts on the Fremont Forest is the Geathurt Monatain Wild Aren, which is one of the roughest and highest forested meas in this section of the State not crossed by fish, and enjoy the accurry and interesting grotogleal formations. This area is 10 miles northeast at Bly and may be received by equivors the Bly-Dairy Creek road. The principal trail is the Genrhart, which extends from Lookout Rock in the southeastern part of the nice to the top of Gearlant Mauntain and down the

north side to Blue Lake. Elevation varies from 6,000 feet along the south and east boundaries to 8,364 feet at the summit of Genthert Mountain. The topography is rough and broken with canyons and ridges indiating in all directions from the top of the atountain. The tooks that compone the main part of Geathart Mountain are of volcanic origin. Conse-gratued ilimitte unit grantile tocks are the most common. Also of geologic luterest is the ryidence of glaciation in the headwalers of Dalty and Genrinel Creeks. Many rugged promontories and peculiarly shaped pillars and obelisks linve been wenthered out of solld rock in the southeastering part of the area. Genehart Notch, a shree cilli that breaks oil the north side of the main prak for more than 300 feet, is a promi-

neal lesture of the mountain Wildlife found on the wild area are Rocky Mountain mule deer, coyoles, bolicats, it few littlek brins, and an occasional cougar. Pourteen uitles at streams and a lake provide fishing in the area, Native rainbow front are the most common species taken. However, it few englern brook and brown trout are found in the North Fork of the Sprague River, and all three species are found in

# Other Forest Recreation Areas

Chimpbell and Deathforse Lakes near Gearling Mountain are populm recreation areas that are visited by finiterinen and campera from all parts of Oregon.

Dog Lake, 26 miles southwest of Lakeview ni the head of Dog Dog Lake, 26 miles southwest of Linkeview in the field of Dog Creek, is rivell stocked with bass, pereli, and some frout. The lake is open to yearlong bass and perch fishing. Boats can be rented at the lake or may be launched if privately owned. Two small forest compigrounds are attracted nearly.

Drews Reservith, Igented 20 miles from Lakeview, also is a source of lines, perch, and trout. It likewise is open for yearlying bass and perch fishing. However, bonte are not available. Drews Creek compground, a short distance below the reservoir, has lables, stoves, drinking water, and sanitation facilities.

There are many fine fishing streams on the Fremont. Some of the most outstanding are the Chewagean and Sprague Rivers, tagether with their tributaries, and the headquaters of the Syens River. In midition, Deep Creek and Duiry Creek are also popular

The Fremont Highlanders Ski Chili has no excellent ski hill 10 tilles portleast of Inkeview on the summit of the Wurner Muun-lnius. Two effectle rope tows operated litere in tandem are 1,500 feet in jength with a rise of nearly 400 feet. A warming but maintained by the club is open to the pulitic from Derember through Mngch,

Mitchell Recreation Area, 12 miles northerst of Bly, was developed by the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. to mack the only spot in the United States where civilion ensualties occurred from direct enemy action during World War II. If was here that a Japanese bomb exploded on May 5, 1945, killing a woman and several children who were on an outing trip. A monument dedicates the area to them. Several enough tables and good drinking mater from the nearty springs are available.



about Rim, one of the most epectorular hundmarks in southern Oregon, was discovered by Capt. John Fremont in 1843.

The top of the cim is nearly 2,500 feet above the valley floor.



One Federal and two State highways lead to the Fremont National Forest. The Three Plags Highway, U. S. 395, heads south from Burns through Lakeview and on into California. Blate Highway 66 connects Klamath Falls with Lakeview. State Highway 31 extends from U.S. 97 at Lapine to Valley Falls on U.S. 395. Many roads lead from this main highway system to seeluded spots in the national forest. Much of the forest road system was constructed by logging companies to harvest national-forest limber. These roads are built to specifications provided by the Forest Service with special emphasis on preventing soil erosion and preserving natural roadside leadily and streamside cover.

# Improved Campgrounds on the Fremont National

Alder Springs. On forest road 44 miles south of Silver Lake.
Water from spring. Sanitation incillities.

Bridge Creek On forest road 15 miles southwest of Silver Lake.
Water from creek. Sanitation is cillities.

Campbell Lake On forest road 22 miles west of Paisley. Water from well. Tables (14), inceplaces (15), and tanitation is cillities. Accessible to small Loot trailers. Lake closed to use of outboard motors.

ties.

Happy Camp. On Paisley-Bly lorest coad 24 miles from Bly, 25 miles from Paisley. Water piped from spring. Tables (11), freplaces (8), and sanitation facilities.

Lee Thomas. On Paisley-Lee Thomas lorest road 22 miles from Paisley. Water from spring. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), and sanitation facilities.

Marsters Spring. On Paisley-Bly forest road 8 miles southwest of Paisley. Water from spring. Tables (4), fireplaces (2), and sanitation facilities. and multiation fuellities.

Mud Greek. On Lakeview-Drake Peak forest rood 22 miles from

Lakeview. Water from creek Tables (3), fireplaces (3), and soultation locilities.

North Crock. On Palaley-Currier Cump forest road 18 miles from Palaley. Water from spring. Table, fireplace, and soultation facilities.

Silver Creek March.—On lorest road 10 miles south of Silver Lake, Water from creek. Sanitation lacilities.

Sprague River. On Bly-Lakeview Highway 5 miles from Bly. Water from creek. Tables (6), fireplace, and sanitation incilities.

Willow Creek. On Lakeview-Deep Creek lorest road 22 miles from Lakeview, Water-from creek. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), and sanitation locilities.

# Take Care of Your Forest Land

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanlags, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pils. If no cass or pits are provided where you camp, bury all garbage and reluse. Don't scatter straw around.

2. Keep water supplies unpolited. In addition to properly disposing of refuse, wash clothing away from springs, streams, and lakes.

3. Cooperate in preserving local class. 3. Cooperate in preserving forest signs. They are posted for

If our forests are to continue producing water, wood, forage, wildlife, and all the other resources we need, they must be protected from fire. In recent years, the number of yearly fires on the Fremont has averaged 37. Although many of these were eaused by lightning, the majority resulted from lumnar careless ness. You can help greatly by following these few simple but important rules.

1. When camping, find out if campfire permits are required and obtain one II needed. Permits may be obtained free from any forest officer.

and obtain our II needed. Perfills may be obtained free from any forest officer.

2. Carry a shovel, ax, and water bucket with each auto or puckhoese train when glanding to comp.

3. Do not smoke while traveling whether by auto, loot, or on horseluck except while on a payed or surfaced highway.

4. Crush out all eigers, eigerelies, and pipe heels on a rack or in mineral soil. Break all matches in two before throwing them away. Use your car ashiray.

5. Before building a campfire, clean an area down to mineral soil at least 10 feet in diameter and build the fire in the center.

occur.

6. Never leave your camplire unattended even for a few manules; first campletely extinguish it with diet and water.

7. Put out any uncontrolled fire you find burning. It possible, and then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put it nut, go to the nearest phone; the telephone operator will be glind to forward your message to the nearest forest station.

8. Read and observe directions on all fire posters.

What To Do If Lost

What To Bo II Lost

1 II you get lost, keep caim. Don't walk nimicasily Trost
your map and compass. Shelter and warmth are much more
important than lood.

a. Climb to where you can see surrounding country, to locate
yourself.

b. When you reach a road, trail, or telephone line, follow it.
As last tesori, follow a atream downhill.

c. Before caught by darkness, select a sheltered spot and pre
pare camp, shelter, and firewood

I in case you are injured and slone, keep calm. Stay where
you are, clear an area to mineral soil, and build a signal fire with
green boughs in it. Usually someone will find you

3. Signal by 3 blasts from a wheatle or 3 shots from a gun, 3

# Administration

The Fremont National Forest is administered by the supervisor and his staff from headquarters at Lakeview. To make caser the task of managing this large area, the forest is divided into five units, each under the yearlong supervision of a district ranger and his assistant. Other professional foresters assist with timber sale operations on the forest. In addition, many persons are employed during the busy summer months to guard against fire, clear trails, maintain roads, and help with other work that is essential to good forest management. District ranger stations are located at Silver Lake, Paisley, and Bly, and two rangers have offices in the post office building at Lakeview. You are always welcome to vaint the Freinant Forest; it is yours to use and enjoy. Have a pleasant time and return often. Forest officers will be glad to answer your quertions or help you in any other way possible. If you need information or do not under stand the reason for a regulation, sak the ranger—it is his job and his pleasure to serve you.



The serene beauty of an old-growth ponderosa pine forest will be long remembered by many a forest visitor.

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